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EXAMINER

RIMELL, SAMUEL G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2175

DATE MAILED: 08/25/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/655,273

Applicant(s)

THOMAS, C. DOUGLASS

Examiner

Sam Rimell

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

**SAM RIMELL**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**

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The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 1-21: Each of the independent claims have been amended to incorporate the term "governmental entity". The original disclosure never included this term. Although the original disclosure does mention specific entities, such as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (Page 9, line 4) and the U.S. Copyright Office (Page 9, line 6), it never uses the more generic term "governmental entity". Since this term is broader in scope than what was set forth in the original disclosure, it constitutes an addition of new matter to the disclosure.

For purposes of examination, the new matter language will be examined on the merits, and the present office action incorporates a consideration of this language. See MPEP 2163.05.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1-3 and 5-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Freivald et al. ('836).

Claim 1: Freivald et al. discloses the steps of monitoring changes to an on-line website (col. 6, lines 50-52) to determine a change value (the CRC; col. 6, lines 38-40). The change value is then compared to a certain threshold value (10% change or 70% change; col. 12, lines 33-56) and determining a need to update the prior registration of the website (the prior registration is the step of having the user register the on-line document (website with URL) for change detection, at col. 6, lines 48-50, while the updating is the step of sending an e-mail to the user to advise of a change, col. 6 lines 53-54. The system determines the need to perform this update). The original disclosure does not define the term "governmental entity", so the broadest reasonable definition of this term is that a "governmental entity" is an entity that performs management functions. Accordingly, the change detection tool web server (FIGS. 2-4) is readable as the governmental entity.

Claim 2: Freivald et al. discloses the steps of accessing an on-line site and examining the files at that site (col. 6, lines 51-52). Freivald et al. further discloses the concept of determining a change value based on a comparison of current and previous site information. This comparison can be either a comparison of current and previous CRC ratings for the site (col. 6, lines 64-66)

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or it can also be a comparison derived from comparing the original document to the current document (col. 2, lines 15-21).

Claim 3: The examined site is a website on the Internet (col 1, lines 19-25).

Claim 5: The on-line site is identified by a URL (col. 6, line 3).

Claim 6: Freivald et al. discloses the steps of identifying an address location (col. 6, lines 49-50); periodically crawling the address to determine content change (col. 6, lines 51-52); determining a degree of change (col. 6, lines 38-40); determining that a registration is needed (determining that an e-mail needs to be sent to the user, col. 6, lines 53-54); and making that determination based upon a the change value exceeding a predetermined threshold (col. 12, lines 33-41). The change detection web server (FIGS. 2-4) is readable as the "governmental entity".

Claim 7: When the determination is made that a new registration is needed (the act of making the new registration is sending an e-mail) a notification in the form of an e-mail message is sent to the user.

Claim 8: The notification is an automatic e-mail notification (col. 6, lines 65-67).

Claim 9: The e-mail notification can include information on the amount of content change that has occurred (col. 12, lines 21-27).

Claim 10: The system of Freivald et al. can also indicate where the changes to the document have occurred. For example, changes to specific hyperlinks (col. 13, line 65-col. 14, line 9) on a page can be indicated to the user. In addition, changes only to specific sections of documents (col. 13, lines 20-21) rather than changes to the entire document can be indicated.

Claim 12: The step of registering the website is the act of notifying the user by e-mail of the change.

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Claim 13: The website has a registration for change detection. Whether or not this registration is "previous" or "subsequent" depends on what the registration is being compared to. The registration for change detection may be subsequent to previous registrations by the same user.

Claim 14-15: The user is notified by e-mail that a web page has been registered for change detection (col. 7, lines 14-16). The registration may be subsequent to a previous registration by the same user.

Claim 16: The registration process occurs on-line (col. 7, lines 1-16).

Claim 17: If the registration is a subsequent registration by the same user, the registration will refer to user information that has been previously submitted and stored.

Claim 18: Once the document or website is registered for change detection, the user can specify only specific sections to be reviewed for change detection (col. 7, lines 11-14).

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freivald et al. (U.S. Patent 5,898,836) in view of Glogau (U.S. Patent 5,983,351).

Claim 4: Freivald et al. discloses a prior registration with a change detection tool. Freivald et al. does not disclose the prior registration as being a copyright registration with the U.S. Copyright Office. Glogau teaches the general concept that a web page or web object may be registered with a Copyright Office (Col. 7, lines 56-63 of Glogau). Accordingly, it would

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have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Freivald et al. to additionally register the documents registered for change detection with a Copyright Office, so as to permit the advantage of intellectual property protection for the documents registered for change detection.

Claim 19: Freivald et al. discloses the method steps of storing a local copy of a document (col. 2, line 3). On a periodic basis, a website at a specific URL is compared to the locally stored copy (col. 2, lines 14-17). The result of the comparison is a change indicator, which is a program decision that a change has occurred (col., 6, lines 64-66). A determination is thus made that a registration update is needed. The registration update takes the form of sending an e-mail notification that the locally stored document has changed. Freivald et al. differs in that the documents subject to the change analysis are not disclosed as being registered for copyright. However, Glogau teaches the general concept that a web page or web object can be registered with a Copyright Office (Col. 7, lines 56-63 of Glogau). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Freivald et al. to register the analyzed documents with a Copyright Office so as to permit the advantage of intellectual property protection for these documents.

Claim 20: The user is provided an e-mail notification.

Claim 21: See remarks for claim 4.

This office action is not made final.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Sam Rimell at  
telephone number (703) 306-5626.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Rimell', written in a cursive style.

Sam Rimell  
Primary Examiner  
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